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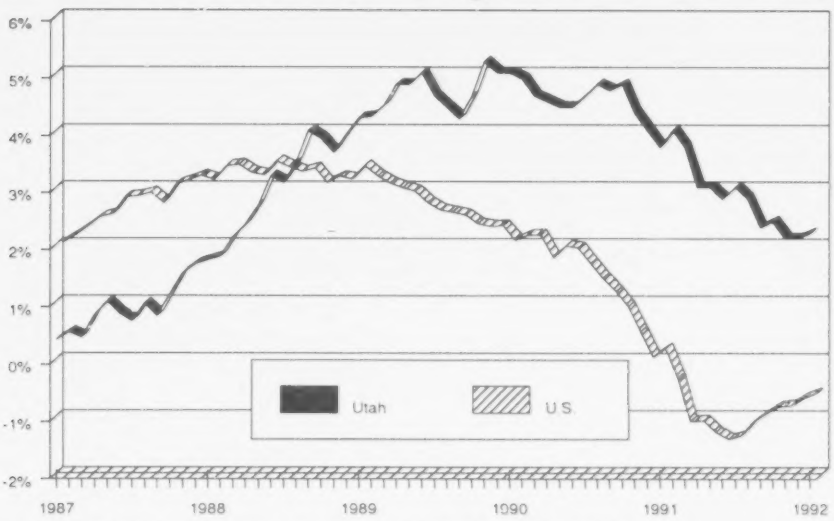
Utah Labor Market Report

January 1992
Volume 2, No. 1

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Utah unemployment declines for the second month in a row

Utah's labor market continues to hold up remarkably well despite a sluggish national economy and cuts in defense spending.

The State's jobless rate dropped to 5.0 percent in January, down two-tenths of a percentage point from the December figure of 5.2 percent. Utah's January unemployment rate now falls more than 2 percentage points below the national average of 7.1 percent. Although the State hasn't experienced joblessness this low since June 1991, unemployment registers one-half of a percentage point higher than in January 1991.

Approximately 40,300 Utahns were out of work in January—4,400 more than a year-ago. Even with the State's economic slowdown, Utah remains in relatively strong economic shape compared with the U.S. Utah has weathered the national downturn and cuts in defense spending well.

That doesn't mean that Utah hasn't been affected by the national downturn. It has—particularly in mining and manufacturing. However, the State still manages to show one of the best economic performances in the nation. Nevertheless, many Utah companies and Utah citizens are having to make some painful labor market adjustments.

Utah created 16,400 net new jobs over the past 12 months for a growth rate of 2.3 percent. Although Utah's job growth rate has declined significantly over the past 12 months, the State continues to create jobs while the nation continues to sustain year-over job losses. The good news is that nationally the year-over declines in employment are getting smaller and smaller. Within several months, the U.S. should once again start generating year-to-year gains.

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THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Jan 1992	Utah	5.0%	U.S.	7.1%
Dec 1991	Utah	5.2%	U.S.	7.1%
Jan 1991	Utah	4.3%	U.S.	6.2%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Jan 1992	Utah	2.3%	U.S.	-0.6%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Dec 1991	U.S.	137.9	Yr-over chng	3.1%

PPI *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Dec 1991	U.S.	115.9	Yr-over chng	-2.4%

Manufacturing has been hardest hit, not only by the bi-coastal recession but also by cuts in defense spending. Since January 1991, this sector has lost 3,000 jobs and stands to lose more as peace breaks out. However, some manufacturing declines are due to the reclassification of some jobs out of manufacturing into the wholesale trade sector, rather than layoffs. In other words, a number of the lost manufacturing jobs aren't lost at all; they've just moved.

Mining employment has dropped 200 jobs since January 1991. Layoffs and mine closures in the coal extraction business produced this decline.

On the positive side, construction is still pumping out jobs at the rate of almost 9 percent a year. Since January 1991, Utah has added 2,200 construction jobs. Lower interest rates should continue to keep this sector up and running.

The finance/insurance/real estate sector also experienced strong expansion with a 1,900 job, 5.5 percent gain. The addition of several new financial services centers along the Wasatch Front has buoyed up employment in this industry.

Services continued to show better than average growth. Although services has abandoned its top spot as the industry with the highest growth rate, it continues to produce the largest number of new Utah jobs. Since January 1991, the service industry has netted 9,100 new jobs—up 5 percent.

Trade expansion has slowed considerably. Jobs in both wholesale and retail trade are up less than 2 percent from a year ago. However, the infusion of additions to several major retail chains should help boost employment in this sector over the next year.

Government jobs are up 2,800 jobs (nearly 2 percent). Both state and local government positions are growing at a moderate rate (4 and 3 percent respectively). But, the 8 percent decline in federal defense jobs curtailed overall government growth.

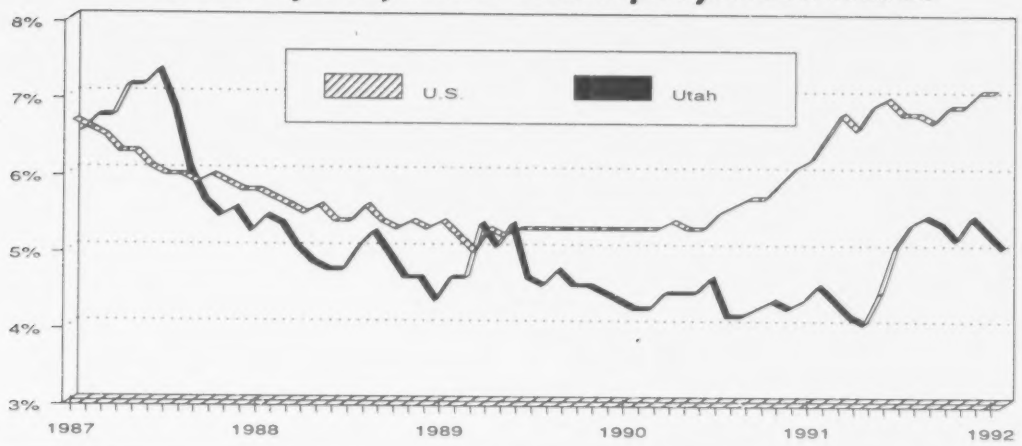
Transportation/communications/utilities continued to experience sluggish expansion with only 500 new jobs added since January 1990. We feel confident that Utah will continue to avoid recession this year.

Despite many gloom and doom forecasts, the scent of a national recovery is in the air. And, in fact, the nation as a whole is not "technically" in a recession. However, consumer decisions will be the key to a national upswing. If consumers will regain confidence in the economy, Utah and the nation should see improved growth as the year progresses.

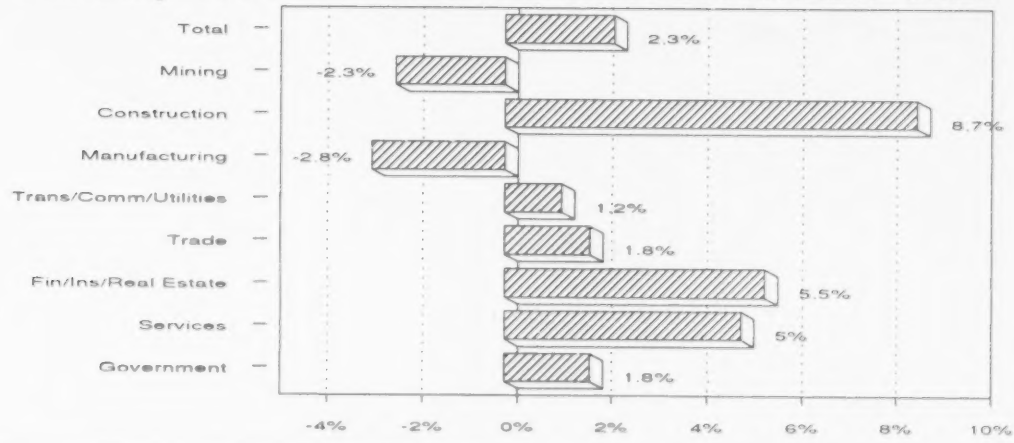
Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

- ***Job growth in Utah has slowed considerably but remains positive.***
- ***Utah's jobless rate again slipped two-tenths of a percentage point to 5.0 percent.***
- ***Utah joblessness stands more than two points below the national average.***
- ***Only manufacturing and mining showed net job losses.***

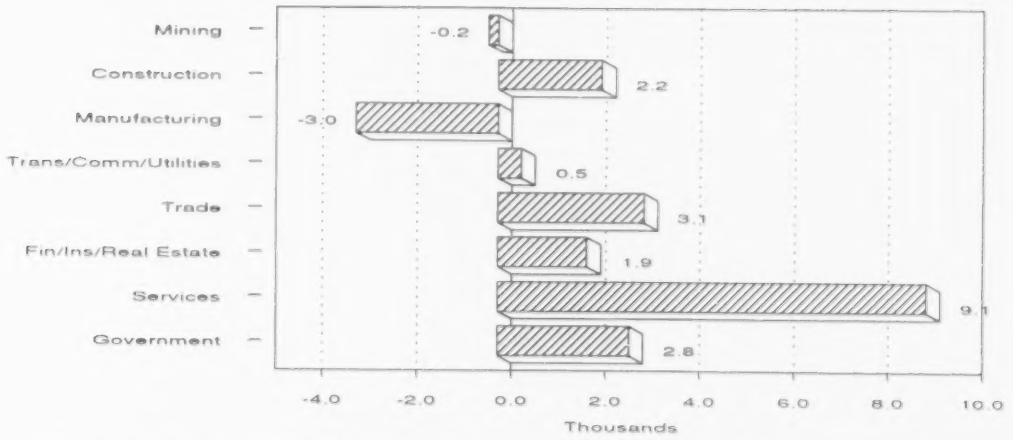
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



January 1991-92 Percent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



January 1991-92 Nonfarm Job Growth



Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Dec 19901(f)	Dec 1990	Percent Change	Nov 1991(p)	Oct 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**812.2**	**806.5**	**0.7**	**809.0**	**807.4**
Employed	**775.2**	**775.8**	**-0.1**	**770.7**	**771.4**
Unemployed	**37.0**	**30.7**	**20.5**	**38.2**	**36.0**
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	3.8	—	4.7	4.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**764.3**	**747.0**	**2.3**	**762.9**	**759.3**
Mining	**8.5**	**8.8**	**-3.4**	**8.5**	**8.5**
Metal Mining	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.1	2.5	-16.0	2.2	2.2
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Contract Construction	**31.6**	**28.9**	**9.3**	**32.8**	**33.1**
Manufacturing	**106.5**	**109.4**	**-2.7**	**106.8**	**107.5**
Durable Goods	70.4	72.3	-2.6	70.5	71.2
Primary Metals	*5.9*	*6.0*	*-1.7*	*5.9*	*5.9*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.1*	*14.4*	*-2.1*	*14.0*	*14.1*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*10.3*	*11.6*	*-11.2*	*10.4*	*10.6*
Transportation Equipment	*17.1*	*17.7*	*-3.4*	*17.0*	*17.2*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*10.2*	*10.3*	*-1.0*	*10.5*	*10.7*
*Other Durable Goods**	*12.8*	*12.3*	*4.1*	*12.7*	*12.7*
Nondurable Goods	36.1	37.1	-2.7	36.3	36.3
Food & Related Products	*11.8*	*12.4*	*-4.8*	*11.9*	*12.0*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*24.3*	*24.7*	*-1.6*	*24.4*	*24.3*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**43.9**	**43.4**	**1.2**	**43.4**	**43.4**
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.4	12.5	2.7	2.7
Trucking & Warehousing	16.2	16.1	0.6	15.9	15.8
Transportation by Air*	7.2	7.1	1.4	7.1	7.1
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2
Communications	7.1	7.1	0.0	7.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.6
Trade	**186.8**	**182.2**	**2.5**	**184.6**	**180.3**
Wholesale Trade	40.9	39.6	3.3	40.8	40.3
*Durable Goods**	*23.8*	*23.1*	*3.0*	*23.7*	*23.5*
*Nondurable Goods**	*17.1*	*16.5*	*3.6*	*17.1*	*16.8*
Retail Trade	145.9	142.6	2.3	143.8	140.0
Food Stores	*25.0*	*24.9*	*0.4*	*24.7*	*24.8*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*15.8*	*15.9*	*-0.6*	*16.1*	*16.3*
Eating & Drinking Places	*45.0*	*44.1*	*2.0*	*44.6*	*44.7*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*14.4*	*13.0*	*10.8*	*13.7*	*12.6*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*25.6*	*24.9*	*2.8*	*25.0*	*22.8*
Miscellaneous Retail	*20.1*	*19.8*	*1.5*	*19.7*	*18.8*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**36.1**	**34.6**	**4.3**	**35.8**	**35.9**
Depository Institutions*	13.2	12.9	2.3	13.2	13.3
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	22.9	21.7	5.5	22.6	22.6
Services	**195.2**	**187.9**	**3.9**	**193.6**	**194.1**
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.9	12.6	2.4	12.0	12.1
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	17.7	17.9	-1.1	17.0	17.4
Computer-Related*	9.4	8.8	6.8	9.2	9.2
Other Business Services*	32.2	31.0	3.9	32.3	32.2
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	6.7	6.8	-1.5	6.8	6.9
Health	50.3	46.9	7.2	50.1	49.8
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	40.2	38.6	4.1	40.2	40.1
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.2	4.8	8.3	5.1	5.0
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	15.0	15.1	0.0	15.0	15.2
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	5.5	5.4	1.9	5.9	6.2
Government	**155.7**	**151.8**	**2.6**	**157.4**	**156.5**
Federal Government	38.2	38.6	-1.0	37.8	38.3
*U.S. Defense**	*18.9*	*20.1*	*6.5*	*19.0*	*19.0*
*Other Federal**	*19.2*	*18.5*	*3.8*	*18.8*	*19.3*
State Government	43.7	42.2	3.6	45.5	44.8
*State Education**	*23.7*	*22.9*	*3.5*	*25.4*	*24.7*
*Other State**	*20.0*	*19.3*	*3.6*	*20.1*	*20.1*
Local Government	73.8	71.0	3.9	74.1	73.4
*Public School Districts**	*48.2*	*46.8*	*3.0*	*48.4*	*47.5*
*Other Local**	*25.6*	*24.2*	*5.8*	*25.7*	*25.9*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS. Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification

ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Dec 1991(f)	Dec 1990	Percent Change	Nov 1991(p)	Oct 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**803.6**	**796.9**	**0.8**	**803.0**	**803.8**
Employed	**762.2**	**762.7**	**-0.1**	**759.5**	**762.7**
Unemployed	**41.4**	**34.2**	**21.1**	**43.5**	**41.1**
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	4.3	-.-	5.4	5.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**755.7**	**738.6**	**2.3**	**753.7**	**752.8**
Mining	**8.1**	**8.3**	**-3.4**	**8.2**	**8.5**
Contract Construction	**32.3**	**29.5**	**9.3**	**31.3**	**30.3**
Manufacturing	**106.3**	**109.2**	**-2.7**	**105.9**	**106.4**
Durable Goods	70.6	72.5	-2.6	70.3	70.7
Nondurable Goods	35.7	36.7	-2.7	35.6	35.7
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	**43.5**	**43.0**	**1.2**	**43.2**	**43.2**
Trade	**179.7**	**175.2**	**2.5**	**180.2**	**179.8**
Wholesale	40.6	39.3	3.3	40.7	40.2
Retail	139.0	135.9	2.3	139.5	139.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**36.1**	**34.6**	**4.3**	**35.9**	**36.0**
Services	**194.9**	**187.6**	**3.9**	**193.6**	**193.1**
Government	**154.8**	**150.9**	**2.5**	**155.4**	**155.5**
Federal Government	38.8	39.2	-1.0	38.5	38.8
State Government	43.1	41.6	3.6	43.9	44.1
Local Government	72.9	70.1	3.9	73.0	72.7

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Hours and Earnings

Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Dec 1991(p)	Dec 1990	% Chng	Nov 1990(r)	Dec 1991(p)	Dec 1990	% Chng	Nov 1990(r)
MINING	**14.91**	**15.40**	**-3.2**	**15.17**	**44.8**	**44.6**	**0.4**	**43.5**
Metal Mining	13.68	13.67	0.1	14.02	47.7	45.5	4.8	44.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	18.04	17.98	2.3	18.12	44.8	44.7	0.2	45.4
MANUFACTURING	**11.09**	**10.55**	**5.1**	**10.90**	**41.0**	**40.1**	**2.2**	**40.8**
Durable Goods	11.37	10.84	4.9	11.23	41.3	40.8	1.2	40.8
Primary Metals	13.74	13.65	0.7	13.71	42.2	42.2	0.0	41.1
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.72	10.20	5.1	10.85	41.0	40.5	1.2	41.3
Transportation Equipment	13.91	13.31	4.5	13.98	40.6	43.3	6.2	41.6
Nondurable Goods	10.57	9.99	5.8	10.28	40.5	38.9	4.1	40.8
Food and Kindred Products	9.42	8.96	5.1	9.28	42.2	38.6	9.3	43.2
TRADE	**7.91**	**7.66**	**3.3**	**7.73**	**29.4**	**30.0**	**-2.0**	**28.5**
Wholesale	10.32	10.12	2.0	10.18	36.6	38.5	-5.0	36.4
Retail	7.10	6.78	4.7	6.87	27.5	27.8	-1.1	26.5
Food Stores	7.55	6.34	19.1	7.47	24.9	25.8	-3.5	25.8
General Merchandise	6.39	6.09	4.9	6.29	31.1	30.5	2.0	27.2

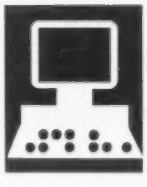
Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- McDonnell Douglas will move its Georgia-based commercial operation to Salt lake City. The move could add 400 new jobs to the existing McDonnell Douglas workforce in Utah. The Salt Lake City plant currentiy assembles the fuselage for the MD-80 aircraft, and the addition of the Georgia operation in Salt Lake City would add the assembly of the tail section.
- Signetics Co. announced that it will close its Orem manufacturing plant by the end of this year. The move will idle 980 workers. Recent slowdowns in the sales of integrated circuits are forcing the company to restructure, and the aging Orem plant was not viewed as part of this restructuring. Signetics officials stated that the plant employees will be offered retraining, job placement, and, in some cases, transfers to other Signetics operations.
- Albertsons has been granted preliminary approval to open a store in American Fork. The new superstore was given the go-ahead for the development at 50 North 100 East. Traffic patterns were the major concern created by the store's addition; but traffic patterns have been satisfactorily addressed by Albertsons.
- Metro Oil Products company announced a bold reorganization and expansion program. The Salt Lake City-based gasoline retailer will reorganize under the name Delta Oil Co. Under this new name, the company plans to modernize its existing 17 convenience/gas stations and to add 30 more service centers over the next five years. Current employment with Delta Oil is 100 persons, and this is expected to double during the five year expansion.❐



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Joblessness declines in most counties—despite problems

Five of Utah's eight multi-county planning districts experienced declining unemployment rates from December to January. However, the current rates for all districts are slightly to moderately higher than the respective year-ago figures—but none are drastically higher.

On the other hand, year-over growth rates in nonfarm employment totals varied widely among planning districts. The Southeastern District lost 2 percent of its jobs, and the two northern districts, Bear River and Wasatch Front North, experienced growth of less than 1 percent. In contrast, Uintah Basin's jobs number 6 percent higher than year-ago levels.

Recent concerns over defense-related cutbacks in the Bear River District appear justified. Announced layoffs in Box Elder County portend further increases in the spring to its current relatively low 5 percent jobless rate. Cache County's job growth has slowed in recent months to 1 percent.

The Mountainland District's unemployment rate, because of layoffs in Utah County, took a small increase to 4.7 percent, but remains one of the lowest in the State. However, additional layoffs may also raise this area's rate further in coming months. Nevertheless, fairly rapid job growth should mitigate these setbacks.

The Southeastern District, because of continuing energy-related economic difficulties, again has the highest unemployment rate in Utah. At 8.5 percent, it is a point higher than the rate of the Central District, the next highest. But, conditions in both of these areas may be improving: their rates each dropped a point in the last month. Uintah Basin's

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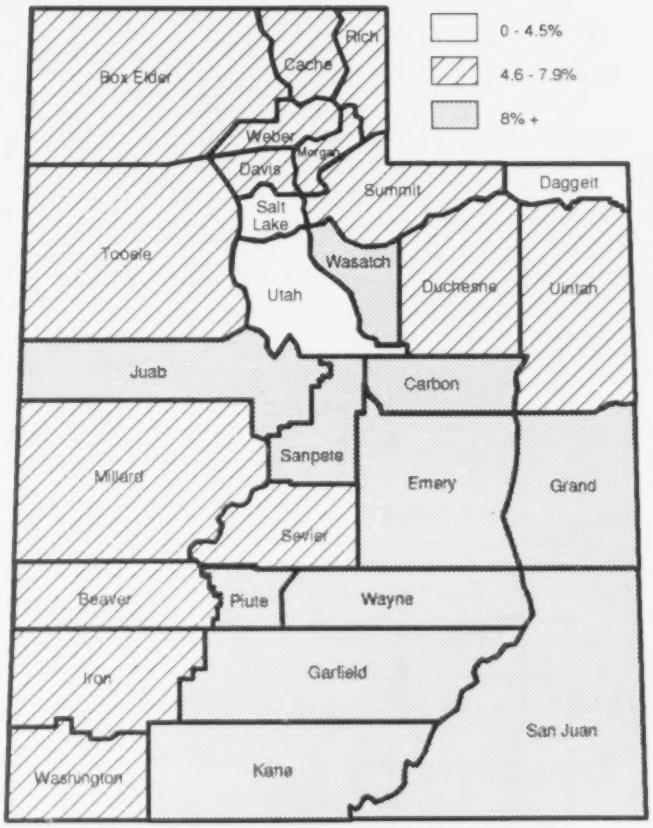


Unemployment Rates January 1992

- ***Economic diversity kept the Wasatch Front South District's jobless rate the lowest in the State.***
- ***Because of continuing energy-related economic difficulties, the Southeastern District has the highest unemployment statewide.***
- ***Five of Utah's eight multi-county planning districts experienced declining unemployment in January. .***

Continued from page 7

unemployment rate also dropped a point to 7.3 percent.

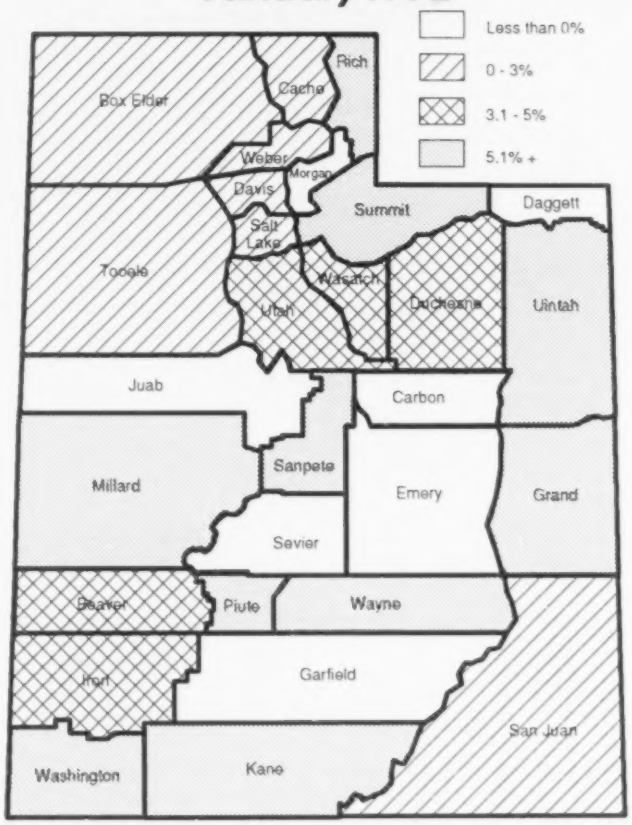
The jobless rate in Southwestern Utah remained stable at 6.1 percent; moreover, this district's job growth is a healthy 5.4 percent. However, Garfield County's unemployment rate equals 20 percent.

Although slower than a year ago, economic activity in Wasatch Front South is favorable. Salt Lake County's diverse economy kept the district's job growth above 2 percent and its unemployment rate (4.5 percent) the lowest in the state.

The economic storm clouds of the U.S. recession are spreading over a greater portion of Utah. And, continued defense-related cutbacks may soon add other areas to Utah's economic distress list.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs January 1992



Metro Areas

Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Jan 1992(f)	Jan 1991	Percent Change	Dec 1991(p)	Nov 1991(r)	Jan 1992(f)	Jan 1991	Percent Change	Dec 1991(p)	Nov 1991(r)
Civilian Labor Force	**514.4**	**512.5**	**0.4**	**523.5**	**520.0**	**120.8**	**114.3**	**5.7**	**124.7**	**125.0**
Employed	490.0	490.6	-0.1	500.9	496.7	115.2	109.7	5.0	119.6	119.1
Unemployed	24.4	21.9	11.4	22.6	23.3	5.6	4.6	21.7	4.1	4.7
Rate	4.7	4.3	——	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.0	——	4.1	4.7
Total Nonfarm Jobs	**501.6**	**492.4**	**1.9**	**516.7**	**516.0**	**100.2**	**96.0**	**4.4**	**104.7**	**104.7**
Mining	2.9	2.9	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	—	0.1	0.1
Construction	18.6	17.5	6.3	21.2	21.6	3.9	3.2	21.9	4.6	4.7
Manufacturing	67.0	68.9	-2.8	69.1	69.0	14.2	14.1	0.7	14.2	14.3
Durable	45.9	48.0	-4.4	47.0	47.0	9.2	8.8	4.5	9.2	9.2
Nondurable	21.1	20.9	1.0	22.1	22.0	5.0	5.3	-5.7	5.0	5.1
Trans/Comm/Utilities	33.3	32.8	1.5	34.1	34.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.5	2.5
Trade	122.7	121.1	1.3	129.8	128.3	22.4	22.2	0.9	24.4	24.2
Wholesale	32.4	30.9	4.9	32.8	32.5	5.0	4.8	4.2	5.0	4.9
Retail	90.3	90.2	0.1	97.0	95.8	17.4	17.4	0.0	19.4	19.3
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	29.9	28.1	6.4	30.2	30.0	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Service	127.0	121.4	4.6	130.1	129.3	38.9	36.7	6.0	40.5	40.5
Government	100.2	99.7	0.5	99.2	100.8	15.9	15.1	5.3	16.0	16.0

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

By County

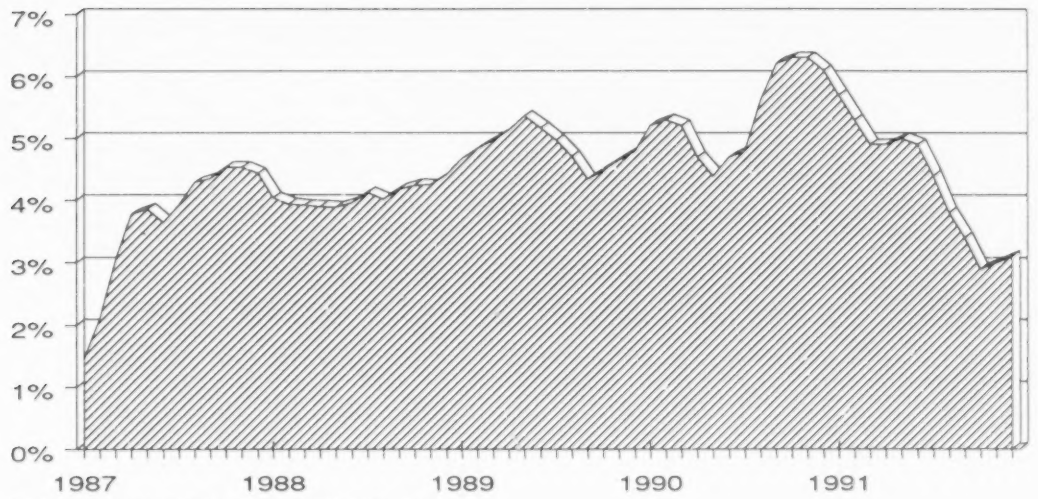
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Jan 1992(f)	Dec 1991(p)	Nov 1991(r)	Jan 1991	Jan 1992(f)	Jan 1991	Percent Change	Dec 1991(p)	Nov 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	**5.0**	**5.2**	**5.4**	**4.5**	**741,100**	**724,590**	**2.3**	**762,900**	**759,300**
Bear River	**5.0**	**3.7**	**4.5**	**4.2**	**44,640**	**44,270**	**0.8**	**45,450**	**45,620**
Box Elder	5.2	4.6	5.6	4.4	14,940	14,880	0.4	15,380	15,490
Cache	4.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	29,350	29,040	1.1	29,690	29,730
Rich	5.6	1.4	6.0	1.5	350	350	0.0	380	400
Wasatch Front	**4.7**	**5.0**	**5.1**	**4.2**	**512,790**	**503,580**	**1.8**	**528,260**	**525,950**
Wasatch Front North	**5.1**	**5.4**	**5.3**	**4.6**	**125,390**	**124,410**	**0.8**	**129,020**	**129,180**
Davis	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.3	58,420	57,590	1.4	59,930	60,880
Morgan	6.5	6.3	7.7	8.1	980	1,000	-2.0	1,040	1,060
Weber	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.3	65,990	65,820	0.3	68,050	67,240
Wasatch Front South	**4.5**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**4.0**	**387,570,**	**379,170**	**2.2**	**399,240**	**396,770**
Salt Lake	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.0	377,330	368,970	2.3	388,770	386,290
Tooele	5.5	6.6	6.0	4.7	10,240	10,200	0.4	10,470	10,480
Mountainland	**4.7**	**4.4**	**5.6**	**4.1**	**113,060**	**108,350**	**4.3**	**115,480**	**113,660**
Summit	5.9	6.7	7.1	6.2	10,640	9,960	6.8	8,550	7,700
Utah	4.4	4.0	5.4	3.8	100,010	96,080	4.1	104,370	103,330
Wasatch	8.5	9.2	9.8	6.4	2,410	2,310	4.3	2,560	2,630
Central	**7.4**	**8.3**	**8.3**	**7.0**	**15,160**	**14,730**	**2.9**	**16,140**	**16,210**
Juab	8.8	8.0	8.5	5.4	1,840	1,950	-5.6	1,880	1,900
Millard	5.3	5.0	5.9	4.7	3,350	3,130	7.0	3,450	3,540
Piute	17.0	13.9	12.5	17.2	210	190	10.5	220	220
Sanpete	8.4	11.3	10.5	9.4	4,460	4,190	6.4	4,980	4,890
Sevier	6.6	7.0	7.4	6.0	4,810	4,820	-0.2	5,010	5,010
Wayne	8.1	9.6	9.4	10.8	490	450	8.9	600	650
Southwestern	**6.1**	**6.1**	**5.8**	**5.7**	**27,980**	**26,540**	**5.4**	**28,530**	**28,680**
Beaver	5.6	6.8	6.1	4.1	1,370	1,130	4.5	1,280	1,320
Garfield	18.7	16.6	13.6	11.0	990	1,120	-11.6	1,390	1,660
Iron	5.2	4.7	5.3	5.4	8,070	7,720	4.5	7,970	7,730
Kane	8.0	6.2	7.4	6.5	1,340	1,240	8.1	1,570	1,660
Washington	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.5	16,150	15,150	6.6	16,320	16,310
Uintah Basin	**7.3**	**8.3**	**7.7**	**6.1**	**11,360**	**10,750**	**5.7**	**12,270**	**12,180**
Daggett	4.0	3.8	5.6	3.4	260	260	0.0	340	390
Duchesne	7.7	9.8	10.6	7.2	3,850	3,720	3.5	3,930	3,910
Uintah	7.2	7.8	6.3	5.6	7,250	6,770	7.1	8,000	7.880
Southeastern	**8.5**	**9.6**	**9.5**	**8.0**	**16,180**	**16,390**	**-1.3**	**16,790**	**17,010**
Carbon	8.7	9.4	9.3	6.5	7,240	7,720	-6.2	7,390	7,330
Emery	8.8	11.8	11.6	9.2	3,270	3,400	-3.8	3,380	3,440
Grand	8.1	7.3	8.2	7.5	2,270	2,080	9.1	2,490	2,630
San Juan	8.2	9.9	9.2	10.3	3,200	3,190	0.0	3,530	3,610
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**4.7**	**5.0**	**5.1**	**4.2**	**501,740**	**492,380**	**1.9**	**517,000**	**514,600**
Provo/Orem MSA	**4.4**	**4.0**	**5.4**	**3.8**	**100,010**	**96,080**	**4.1**	**104,370**	**103,330**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRICES

Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	Dec 1991	Dec 1990	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**137.9**	**133.8**	**3.1**	**0.1**
Food and Beverages	137.3	133.9	2.5	0.3
Food at Home	135.5	133.8	1.3	0.4
Housing	135.0	130.5	2.9	0.2
Rent Residential	145.2	141.1	2.9	0.1
Fuel and Other Utilities	116.0	112.7	2.9	0.6
Medical Care	182.6	169.2	7.1	0.4
Apparel and Upkeep	129.6	125.3	3.4	-2.5
Transportation	125.3	127.2	-1.5	0.2
Gasoline	98.1	117.0	-16.2	-1.0
Energy[3]	101.9	110.1	-7.4	0.1
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.725**	**$0.747**	**-2.9**	**-0.1**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**135.9**	**132.2**	**2.8**	**0.1**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**115.9**	**118.7**	**-2.4**	**-0.4**
Finished Goods	121.9	122.0	-0.1	-0.3
Intermediate Materials	113.7	116.7	-2.6	-0.4
Crude Materials	97.7	110.5	-11.6	-2.0

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

BLS Explains

With many areas of the United States in economic distress, questions continue to arise about how unemployment is counted. In order to answer these questions and clear up some misconceptions, the Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released a "summary" which answers these questions (see page 15). If you would like to receive a copy of this summary, contact the Bureau at (202) 523-1913 or 523-1944 and ask for Summary 92-4 "The Unemployed: Who They Are and How They are Counted." ❐

Economic Report to the Governor Available

The sixth annual *Economic Report to the Governor* is now available. The 1992 edition reviews the significant economic and demographic trends that affected Utah during 1991. The report also provides some data for previous years and projections.

The report includes regular chapters on labor market activity, personal income, demographics, gross taxable sales, construction activity, prices and inflation, energy and minerals, tax revenues, and outlooks for Utah, the region, and the nation. Special chapters include Gross State Product, 1990 Census, Primary Metals Industry, Defense Industry, and Utah's National Recognition.

The report is available for $12.00. Call the Demographic and Economic Analysis Section of the Office of Planning and Budget at (801) 538-1036. ❐

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ *Salt Lake/Ogden Area Wage Survey—October 1991*
- ☐ *Annual Report of Job Service Activities, 1990*

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

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Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Total Personal Income in Utah—

"How are we doing?"

Total personal income is defined as all income received by all residents of an area. The statistical series comprising the components of total personal income, by area and by year, constitute the most extensive body of consistent economic information available for the nation, states, counties, and metropolitan areas. This entire data series was developed and is maintained by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The Utah Department of Employment Security assists BEA in this activity by providing wage and employment data by industry for the state and its counties.

Utah's 1991 total personal income (TPI) is forecasted at $25.8 billion, up 6.6 percent from the 1990 total. This reflects a modest slowdown from 1990's growth of 8.6 percent, but Utah's 1991 TPI grew at twice the rate of the U.S. TPI (3.2 percent). Thus, the relative strength of Utah's present economic expansion is clearly reflected in these TPI growth comparisons.

Components of Personal Income

The largest single component of total personal income is "Earnings by Place of Work." This portion consists of the total earnings from both farm and nonfarm industries, including contributions for social insurance. It may also be viewed as the combined total of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income—both farm and nonfarm.

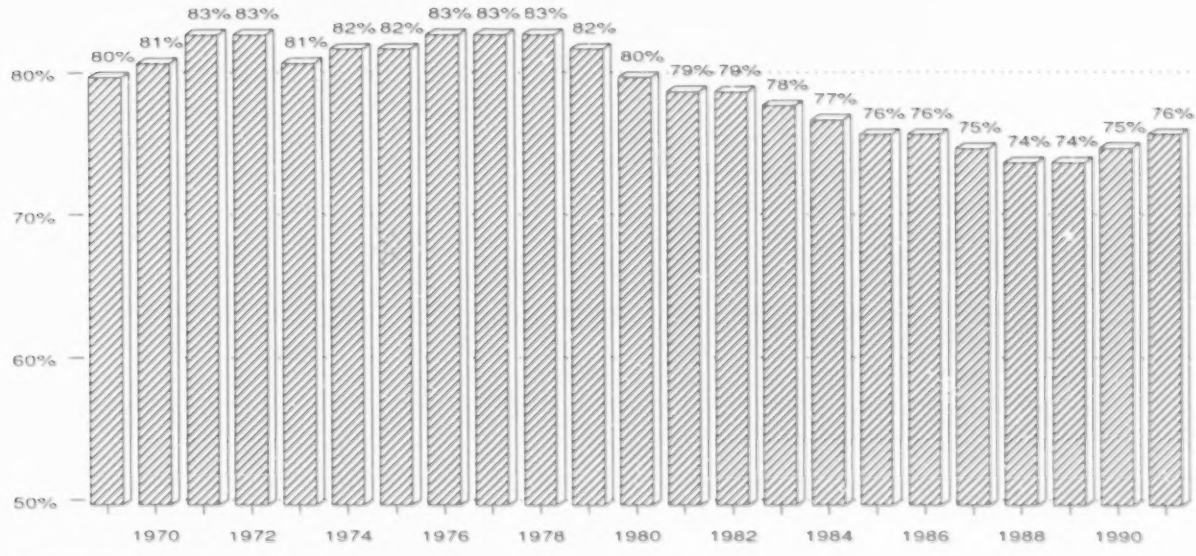
In 1991, earnings by place of work totaled $19.7 billion, representing 76 percent of TPI. Approximately 10 percent of this figure was proprietors' income, while 90 percent was wages, salaries, and other labor income. Nonfarm earnings ($19.4 billion) was 98 percent of total earnings; farm income was only 2 percent. Private sector nonfarm industries accounted for 80 percent of nonfarm earnings, while earnings from public (government) industries made up 20 percent.

The other components of TPI are (1) dividends, interest and rent (DIR), and (2) transfer payments. In 1991, DIR amounted to $3.4 billion, and transfer payments were $3.9 billion. These two components, plus "Earnings by Place of Residence," constitute TPI.

Some of the major differences between the economic compositions of Utah and the United

Continued on page 13

Utah Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table A. Utah's Total Personal Income

(In Millions)	1990	1991	% Chng	1990 % Distribution Utah	U.S.
Total Personal Income	**$24,199**	**$25,800**	**6.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Earnings - Place/work	18,375	19,689	7.2	75.9	72.5
Less:					
Personal Cont.for Soc.ins.	1,128	1,251	10.8	4.7	4.8
Plus:					
Resid. Adjustment	97	99	2.1	0.4	0.0
Equals: Earnings By Residence	17,343	18,538	6.9	71.7	67.6
Plus:					
Dividends, Interest & Rent	3,329	3,368	1.2	13.8	17.4
Plus:					
Transfer Payments	3,526	3,894	10.4	14.6	15.0
Components Of Earnings	**18,375**	**19,689**	**7.2**	**75.9**	**72.5**
Wages & Salaries	15,003	16,095	7.3	62.0	58.3
Other Labor Income	1,381	1,522	10.2	5.7	5.5
Proprietors' Income	1,991	2,072	4.1	8.2	8.6
Farm	272	224	-17.4	1.1	1.1
Nonfarm	1,719	1,848	7.5	7.1	7.6
Earnings By Industry	**18,375**	**19,689**	**7.2**	**75.9**	**72.5**
Farm	317	272	14.0	1.3	1.3
Nonfarm	18,058	19,418	7.5	74.6	71.2
Private Sector	14,407	15,499	7.6	59.5	59.7
Ag Services, Etc.	54	54	0.7	0.2	0.4
Mining	375	390	3.8	1.6	0.8
Construction	991	1,144	15.4	4.1	4.3
Manufacturing	3,067	3,182	3.8	12.7	13.8
Trans., Commun., Utilities	1,544	1,618	4.8	6.4	4.8
Wholesale Trade	1,153	1,295	12.3	4.8	4.6
Retail Trade	1,755	1,825	4.0	7.3	6.7
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	948	1,063	12.1	3.9	5.1
Services	4,520	4,928	9.0	18.7	19.2
Government (incl Military)	3,651	3,919	7.3	15.1	11.5
Federal, Civilian	1,228	1,280	4.2	5.1	2.4
Military	226	249	10.3	0.9	1.0
State And Local	2,197	2,389	8.8	9.1	8.1
Per Capita Personal Income	$13,993	$14,500	3.6		
Population (thousands)	1,729	1,775	2.7		

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, February 1992.

States can be observed in Table A. Perhaps the most significant is that Utah DIR comprise a somewhat smaller (13.8 versus 17.4 percent) share of TPI than the national figure. Since Utahns must rely to a greater extent on earnings and Utah's average wage is only 85 percent of the U.S. average, Utah's TPI is relatively lower than that of the U.S.

The industrial composition of Utah's TPI has changed in recent years. In 1980, prior to the recession periods, goods-producing industries (mining, construction, manufacturing) generated over 31 percent of Utah's total earnings. By 1991 that share had dropped to 24 percent. This means that service-producing industries (including government) correspondingly increased their importance—from 67 percent of total earnings in 1980 to 75 percent in 1991. These comparisons reflect the continuing historical shift from goods- to service-producing jobs in the State's economy. Similar shifts occurred nationally.

Four major industry sectors generate over three-fourths of Utah's total earnings. Services is the leader, providing 25 percent of earnings; government (including military) pays 20 percent. Both manufacturing and trade account for 16 percent of total earnings. Following these are transportation/communications/utilities (8 percent), construction (6 percent), finance/insurance/real estate (5 percent), and mining (2 percent). Agriculture/agricultural services make up the remaining 2 percent.

Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income is an area's annual total personal income divided by the total population as of July 1 of that year. Utah's 1991 per capita personal income (PCI) is estimated at approximately $14,500. From 1980 to 1991, Utah's real (inflation-adjusted) PCI has increased $800, compared to the $1600 increase in the United States' real PCI.

Utah's 1990 per capita personal income of $13,993 was only 75 percent of the national PCI and ranked 48th among the 50 states. Because Utah's population has a large number of children (the result of many years of high birth rates), these PCI comparisons portray Utah as a low-income state. However, adult per capita income based on 1990 census adult population figures improves Utah's picture considerably: Utah's per capita income by this measure is 88 percent of the national figure. Similarly, Utah also compares more favorably to the rest of the U.S. when using household income data. Total personal income per household in 1990 in Utah was $45,000, which is 89 percent of the nation's $50,700.

During the 1970's, Utah's PCI ranged between 81 and 83 percent of the United States PCI. However, from 1978 to 1988 this parameter dropped nine

Continued on page 14

Table B. Total/Per Capita Personal Income

(In Millions)	Total Personal Income 1989	1990	% Chg	Per Capita Personal Income 1989	1990	% Chg
State Total	**$22,287.0**	**$24,199.0**	**8.6**	**$13,060**	**$14,000**	**7.2**
Bear River	**1,362.1**	**1,410.7**	**3.6**	**12,670**	**12,970**	**2.4**
Box Elder	532.6	517.2	-2.9	14,590	14,170	-2.9
Cache	805.4	868.1	7.8	11,630	12,310	5.8
Rich	24.0	25.3	5.4	13,790	14,670	6.4
Wasatch Front	**15,458.7**	**16,670.5**	**7.8**	**14,110**	**15,050**	**6.7**
Wasatch Front North	**4,676.3**	**5,062.9**	**8.3**	**13,390**	**14,350**	**7.2**
Davis	2,331.4	2,508.2	7.6	12,530	13,310	6.2
Morgan	73.0	81.5	11.6	13,420	14,660	9.2
Weber	2,272.0	2,473.1	8.9	14,410	15,580	8.1
Wasatch Front South	**10,782.3**	**11,607.6**	**7.7**	**14,450**	**15,380**	**6.4**
Salt Lake	10,409.9	11,229.7	7.9	14,460	15,420	6.6
Tooele	372.4	377.9	1.5	14,070	14,170	0.7
Mountainland	**3,103.4**	**3,542.5**	**14.1**	**10,960**	**12,160**	**10.9**
Summit	278.5	301.5	8.3	18,480	19,220	4.0
Utah	2,712.7	3,118.1	14.9	10,510	11,740	11.7
Wasatch	112.3	122.9	9.4	11,240	12,140	8.0
Central	**558.7**	**588.1**	**5.3**	**10,700**	**11,240**	**5.0**
Juab	57.3	63.1	10.1	9,730	10,890	11.9
Millard	130.1	140.1	7.7	11,470	12,380	7.9
Piute	13.1	13.6	3.8	9,980	10,740	7.6
Sanpete	158.9	174.3	9.7	9,920	10,670	7.6
Sevier	178.6	176.1	-1.4	11,570	11,420	-1.3
Wayne	20.7	20.8	0.5	9,400	9,630	2.4
Southwestern	**844.9**	**967.1**	**14.5**	**10,350**	**11,530**	**11.4**
Beaver	55.1	53.5	-3.0	11,540	11,200	-2.9
Garfield	48.9	50.2	2.7	12,200	12,640	3.6
Iron	202.1	235.2	16.4	9,890	11,250	13.8
Kane	56.2	58.7	4.5	10,760	11,400	5.9
Washington	482.6	569.6	18.0	10,220	11,610	13.6
Uintah Basin	**382.1**	**415.9**	**8.9**	**10,730**	**11,710**	**9.1**
Daggett	10.2	12.0	17.7	15,660	17,000	8.6
Duchesne	143.4	153.5	7.1	11,210	12,180	8.7
Uintah	228.5	250.4	9.6	10,300	11,270	9.4
Southeastern	**577.2**	**604.2**	**4.7**	**11,490**	**12,160**	**5.8**
Carbon	289.5	305.3	5.4	14,170	15,130	6.8
Emery	109.2	110.8	1.5	10,450	10,760	3.0
Grand	83.7	90.0	7.5	12,470	13,640	9.4
San Juan	94.8	98.1	3.5	7,510	7,780	3.6

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, December 1991.

- *Utah's 1991 total personal income (TPI) is forecasted at $25.8 billion, up 6.6 percent from the 1990 total.*
- *Since Utahns must rely to a greater extent on earnings and Utah's average wage is only 85 percent of the U.S. average, Utah's TPI is relatively lower than that of the U.S.*
- *Four major industry sectors generate over three-fourths of Utah's total earnings.*
- *Six of Utah's counties posted double-digit 1989-90 growth in total personal income: Washington, Iron, Utah, Morgan, Daggett, and Juab.*
- *COMMENT—The estimates presented in this article, while identical in concept to those published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Commerce Department, have been made as current and as accurate as possible through the use of forcing and forecasting techniques and intercensal county population estimates.*

percentage points—from 83 to 74 percent. But, 1990 and 1991 both saw improvements in this comparison—the 1991 figure stands at 76 percent, which is the highest level since 1985.

County Personal Income

Six of Utah's counties posted double-digit 1989-90 growth in total personal income: Washington, Iron, Utah, Morgan, Daggett, and Juab. And declines (all minor) occurred in only three counties: Box Elder, Sevier, and Beaver. Not surprisingly, counties with substantial TPI increases tended to experience relatively large employment increases too.

With few exceptions, the per capita income estimates in northern Utah's counties are considerably higher than those of the rest of the state. Summit County's $19,200 leads Utah; San Juan County's $7,800 is lowest. Interestingly, Carbon and Daggett are the only counties outside the northern Utah group with PCI's greater than the State figure. The 1990 per capita income of the United States, at $18,691, is higher than that of all of Utah's counties except Summit.❐

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

How Are the Unemployed Counted?

The Bureau of the Census conducts a survey for the Bureau of Labor Statistics sampling about 60,000 U.S. households each month (about 700 in Utah). In this "Current Population Survey," BLS identifies the unemployed through a series of questions focusing strictly on work and job search activities. The unemployment rate is *not* just a count of those receiving unemployment insurance benefits. During 1991, the survey found two and a half times as many persons to be unemployed as were claiming benefits.

To be classified as unemployed in the survey, a person must, specifically:

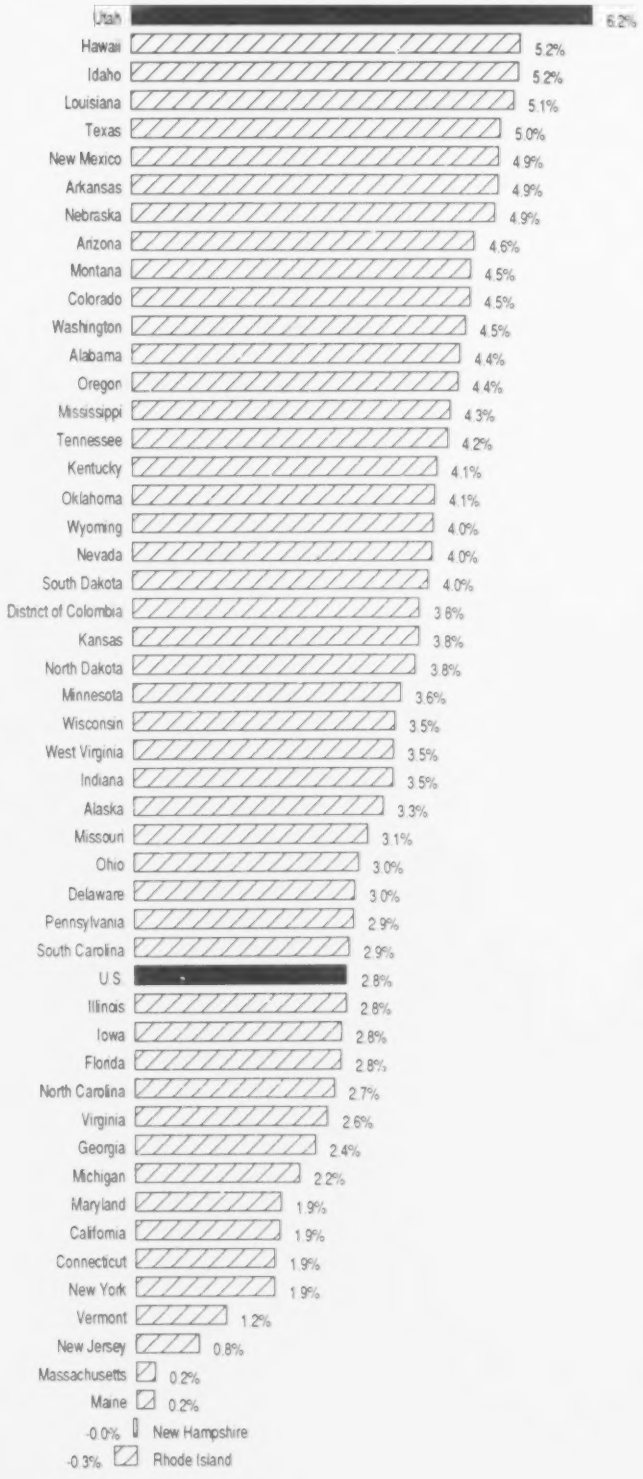
- *Not have worked in the reference week for the survey.*
- *Have actively sought work sometime during the four weeks preceding the survey.*
- *Be currently available to take a suitable job.*

Persons who meet these criteria (as well as those who, though not looking for work, are either on temporary layoff or have a new job to report to in the very near future) *are counted as unemployed*.

See page 11 if you would like to obtain more information on how the unemployed are counted.

Change in Total Personal Income

Third Quarter 1990 - Third Quarter 1991



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Utah Labor Market Report

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

William R. Horner, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

The Utah Labor Market Report is published by the Labor Market Information Services Division of the Utah Department of Employment Security, 140 East 300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah. To order this publication, call (801) 536-7812.

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Notes

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

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